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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
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1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 3

INSTRUCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES AND PRO-
DUCTIVITY INDICES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF WORK SHEETS
AND COUNTY LISTING SHEETS.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, the following instructions are issued to supplement the provisions of Western Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, (hereinafter referred to as "Bulletin 1") and the provisions of Western Region Bulletin No. 2 (as issued for each State in the Western Region), in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of Section 7(a) of said act for 1936:

PART I. CONDITIONS OF GENERAL APPLICATION

Section 1. Determination of Productivity Index for the Farm.

A yield per acre and a productivity index shall be established for each farm, subject to such adjustments as may be provided in supplements to this Bulletin No. 3, as follows:

The County Agricultural Conservation Committee, subject to approval of the State Committee, will designate, from the list of crops ^{1/} for which county yield data are available, the major soil-depleting crop, and at least one alternate major soil-depleting crop, for the county or for designated parts of the county. If cotton, sugar beets, rice, or flax, is the major soil-depleting crop in the county, such crop may be designated as the major soil-depleting crop for farms in the county for the purpose of determining the productivity index. In a county where no soil-depleting crop is grown generally throughout the county, or where, for other reasons, no soil-depleting crop can be used in determining the relative productivity of the different farms in the county, then the yields of a soil-conserving crop, such as alfalfa, may be used in determining the productivity indices of the farms in the county, subject to the approval of the State Committee.

The 5-year 1928-32 average yield per acre of the designated major soil-depleting crop for the farm, compared with the county average yield per acre of the same crop for these five years, will be used, wherever applicable, as a measure of the productivity of land for the crops in the general soil-depleting base. If the designated major crop does not fairly reflect the productivity of a farm, then whichever of the designated alternate crops will be the more accurate measure shall ^{1/} Including corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grain sorghums, soybeans, dry edible beans, sorghum for syrup, broom corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, sugar beets, flax, rice, and cotton.

be used; or, if the County Committee finds that the productivity of the farm is not accurately measured by the yield of any one of the crops originally designated, the Committee will designate another crop, for which it determines the 1928-32 average yield will most accurately measure the productivity of the land for the crops in the general soil-depleting base. County average yields to be used for this purpose will be supplied by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The productivity index of the farm shall be determined by dividing the yield of the crop designated for the farm by the county average yield of that crop, and multiplying this result by 100. For instance, if the County Committee designates wheat as the major soil-depleting crop on the farm, and if the county average yield of wheat is 10.0 bushels per acre, and the average yield for the farm is 12.5 bushels per acre, the productivity index of the farm will be 125. The index of 125 is arrived at by dividing 12.5 by 10.0 and multiplying the result by 100. This means that the land for the particular farm is determined to be 25 percent more productive than the average land in the county. However, if the County Committee determines that the productivity index thus determined for the farm is not truly representative of the productivity of the farm as compared with other farms in the county having similar soils, the productivity index shall be adjusted so as to be fair and equitable as compared with other similar farms in the county.

The average of the productivity indices for all farms in the county, weighted by the respective general soil-depleting bases for such farms, shall not exceed 100, unless a variance therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This means that the general soil-depleting base established for each farm will be multiplied by the productivity index established for that farm, and the sum of these products, divided by the total acreage in the general soil-depleting bases, shall not exceed 100, unless the exception noted above is properly made and approved.

The rate per acre of the soil-conserving payment for any farm, for diversion from the general soil-depleting base, will be determined by multiplying the county rate per acre for such payment by the productivity index for the farm, and by dividing the result by 100.

Variance from the foregoing procedure may be permitted in any State or county upon recommendation of the State Committee and approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section 2. Rounding of Fractions. Fractions of acres and average yields shall be expressed to the nearest tenth of an acre or tenth of a unit of yield. Five or fewer hundredths shall be dropped, and more than 5 hundredths shall be considered as a whole tenth. Ratios and percentages shall be expressed in whole numbers.

Section 3. Time Limit for Filing Work Sheets and Applications. A time limit for filing Work Sheets and applications shall be designated for each county by the State Committee subject to the approval of the Director of the Western Division.

PART II. ESTABLISHMENT OF SOIL-DEPLETING BASES AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE

Section 1. Total Soil-Depleting Base for Farm. The total soil-depleting base for each farm will be equal to the total acreage of soil-depleting crops har-

vested in 1935, subject to the adjustments provided for in Part III of Bulletin No. 1, and such revisions thereof as appear in Bulletin No. 2, adjustments to include acreage of crop failure of soil-depleting crops in 1935 and adjustments for departure from normal seedings of soil-depleting crops due to abnormal weather conditions.

Section 2. Separate Soil-Depleting Bases for Farm. The total soil-depleting base for each farm will be divided into separate soil-depleting bases for cotton, sugar beets, flax, peanuts, tobacco, and rice, and a general soil-depleting base for all other soil depleting crops. A yield per acre will also be established for the farm for cotton, sugar beets, flax, peanuts and tobacco, respectively.

Section 3. Cotton Soil-Depleting Base and Average Yield of Lint Per Acre.

(A) Farms for Which a Cotton Soil-Depleting Base May Be Established. A cotton soil-depleting base may be established for a farm:

- (1) If one whole acre or more of cotton was planted on such farm in 1934 and/or 1935; or
- (2) If the entire base cotton acreage was rented in both 1934 and 1935 to the Secretary of Agriculture under a CARC 2/; or
- (3) If failure to plant thereon in 1934 and 1935 was caused by drought, flood, or excessive rains, which, for the same period of time, prevented the commercial production of other agricultural commodities on the land so affected, provided, that cotton was planted in either or both of the years 1932 and 1933.

(B) Basis Used in Determining the Cotton Soil-Depleting Base. The cotton soil-depleting base shall be determined upon whichever one of the following bases is applicable:

- (1) If the farm was covered in 1935 by a CARC, the base shall be determined upon the basis of the base acreage accepted in 1935 by the Secretary of Agriculture under such CARC, except, that if the acreage planted to cotton in 1935 was substantially below the acreage which should have been planted to cotton within the terms of the CARC and it is not shown that such failure to so plant was due to causes over which the CARC signer had no control, or for the purpose of bringing the reasonably expected production within the Bankhead allotment for the farm for 1935, the planted acreage in 1935, plus the rented acreage in 1935, shall be used in determining the base for the farm. 3/

2/ The term CARC as used herein refers to the 1934 and 1935 Cotton Acreage Reduction Contract (Form No. Cotton 1, or Form No. Cotton 1 as supplemented for 1935 by Form No. Cotton 102 or 104, or Form No. Cotton 101) and when used with reference to the farm means such a contract which covered the farm and was accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture.

3/ In the event that more recent information establishes that the base acreage for a farm stipulated in a CARC was not correct, the community committee, subject to the approval of the county committee, shall use the true figure in determining the base.

- (2) If the farm was not covered in 1935 by a CARC, the base shall be determined upon the basis of the first applicable combination of years, in the order of presentation below:
- (a) If cotton was planted in 4 or 5 years of the period 1928-32, the base shall be determined upon the basis of the total acreage planted to cotton in the 4 or 5 years, divided by 4 or 5, as the case may be.
 - (b) If cotton was planted in only 3 years of the period 1928-32, one of which was either 1931 or 1932, the base shall be determined upon the basis of the total acreage planted to cotton in the 3 years, divided by 3.
 - (c) If cotton was planted in only 1931 and 1932, the base shall be determined upon the basis of the total acreage planted to cotton in the 2 years, divided by 2.
 - (d) If cotton was planted in 1932 and in 1933, but neither (a), (b), nor (c) above is applicable, the base shall be determined upon the basis of the total acreage planted to cotton in the 2 years, divided by 2.
 - (e) If cotton was planted in 1933, but neither (a), (b), (c), nor (d) above is applicable, the base shall be determined upon the basis of the actual acreage planted to cotton in 1933 (irrespective of the fact that cotton may have been planted in 1931).
 - (f) If cotton was planted in 1934 and 1935 but not in 1933, and neither (a), (b), (c), nor (d) above is applicable the base shall be determined upon the basis of the total acreage planted to cotton in the 2 years, divided by 2, provided the average acreage so determined shall not be a greater percentage of the total acreage in cultivation on the farm in 1935 than the pertinent percentage.^{4/}
 - (g) If cotton was planted in 1934 or 1935 but not in 1933, and neither (a), (b), (c), nor (f) above is applicable, the base shall be determined upon the basis of the actual acreage planted to cotton in such year, provided the acreage stipulated as the acreage planted to cotton in such year on the farm shall not be a greater percentage of the total acreage in cultivation on the farm in 1935 than the pertinent percentage. ^{4/}

^{4/} That percentage which the sum of the acreage planted to cotton in the county by CARC signers in 1935, plus the acreage rented to the Secretary of Agriculture in the county in 1935, is of the total acreage in cultivation in 1935 on farms under CARC in 1935 in the county in which the farm is located, such percentage being determined by the State Committee from the official statistics.

(C) Designation of Yield. The yield of lint cotton per acre for each farm for which a Work Sheet is filed shall, in accordance with the following standard, be designated by the appropriate community committee, subject to such adjustment by the County Committee as is necessary in order that the total base cotton production for all farms in the county for which Work Sheets are submitted shall not exceed their proportionate share of the county's production quota.

Each farm covered by a Work Sheet shall have been inspected by at least one member of the community committee serving the community in which the farm is located, who shall report the facts to the community committee before the yield of lint is designated for the farm. The yield designated for any farm shall be that yield which the community committee finds, from all the available facts, to be the yield which could have been reasonably expected from the land devoted to the production of cotton on the farm as an average yield during the 5-year period 1928-32. Such findings shall be examined by the County Committee in the light of all available facts, and be approved or modified by it accordingly. In designating such yield, the committees shall give the greatest weight to the yield per acre of cotton which was produced on the farm in such of the 8 years 1928-35 as cotton was produced thereon. However, in designating the yield, due consideration shall be given by the committees to the trend of yield per acre as well as the effect of the type of soil, drainage, erosion, and fertility of land upon the yield per acre. Other facts bearing on the yield which might have been reasonably expected from this land in the 1928-32 period, including unusual weather conditions, shall be given due weight in designating the yield. Because in some cases records are not available with which to determine the 5-year cotton history for the period 1928-32 for the farm, the 3 years 1933-35 may be used to indicate what such farm would have produced in the 5-year period. For example, if production figures for the farm show an average yield of 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre, and the 5-year 1928-32 average yield for the community is 10 percent lower or higher than the 3-year 1933-35 average yield for the community, the average yield for the farm for the 3-years 1933-35 should be reduced or raised 10 percent, as the case may be.

No community committeeman or county committeeman shall have a voice in designating or approving the yield for any farm which he owns, operates, or controls, or which is owned, operated, or controlled by his wife, brother, sister, parent, child, or other near relative, or upon which he has a loan or in which he has a financial interest.

Section 4. Sugar-beet Soil-Depleting Base and Average Yield of Sugar Per Acre.

(A) Establishment of Sugar-beet Soil-Depleting Base. The sugar-beet soil-depleting base shall be equal to the number of acres used for growing sugar beets in 1936, not in excess of the total soil-depleting base, less the sum of any cotton, tobacco and rice soil-depleting bases.

(B) Average Yield of Sugar per Acre. The normal yield of sugar beets for the farm and the quantity of sugar, raw value, commercially recoverable therefrom will be determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration upon the basis of available information. The information necessary for the computation of payments on this basis will be issued later.

Section 5. Flax Soil-Depleting Base and Average Yield Per Acre.

(A) The flax soil-depleting base shall be equal to the number of acres used

for the growing of flax in 1936, not in excess of the total soil-depleting base, less the sum of any cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar-beet soil-depleting bases established for the farm.

(B) The normal yield of flaxseed per seeded acre for counties in which flaxseed is grown in 1936 shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and shall be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. In general, these normal yields will be based on the 1928-1932 average yields per seeded acre, with such adjustments as are necessary in areas where little or no flax was grown in 1928-1932. The normal yields per acre for an individual farm will be determined by multiplying the normal county yield by the productivity ratio established for the farm by the County Committee.

Section 6. Tobacco Soil-Depleting Base and Yield Per Acre.

(A) The tobacco soil-depleting base that will be established for Burley tobacco for a farm shall be the base acreage which was established or could have been established for such farm under the procedure for 1936-1939 tobacco adjustment programs, subject to adjustment as provided for herein. 5/

(B) The yield per acre of Burley tobacco for a farm shall be the yield per acre determined under the procedure for 1936-1939 tobacco adjustment programs. 5/

Section 7. Peanut Soil-Depleting Base and Average Yield per Acre. For the relatively few farms in the thirteen States comprising the Western Region on which a peanut soil-depleting base may be established, the procedure for establishing bases and average yields per acre which is set forth in Southern Region Bulletin No. 3 and any supplements which may be issued in respect thereto, shall be followed.

Section 8. Rice Soil-Depleting Base, Base Rice Production, and Acreage. The rice soil-depleting base, base rice production and acreage on which soil-conserving payments may be made for any farm in 1936 shall be established according to the procedure outlined in Bulletin 3, Supplement (a) (which concerns instructions with respect to rice).

Section 9. Appeals. When any soil-depleting base for a farm has been recommended by the County Committee for approval by the Secretary of Agriculture, notice of such recommendation will be given by the County Committee to the person who signed the work sheet for the farm. Within fifteen days after the sending of such notice by the County Committee the owner or operator may appeal in writing to the County Committee for reconsideration of its recommendation, stating in full the reasons for such appeal; if no revision is approved by the County Committee, an appeal may be made to the Board of Directors of the County Agricultural Conservation Association, and if there denied, to the State Committee.

5/ For details of how to establish the base acreage and yield per acre for Burley tobacco, see T-401, entitled "Tobacco Administrative Rulings, Series of 1936-1939, Relating to Burley, Fire-Cured, Dark Air-Cured Tobacco Contracts, 1936-1939".

PART III INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING AND SUBMITTING THE WORK SHEET
(Form WR-1 or Form WR-2) 1/

General Information Concerning Work Sheets. Every farmer who desires to participate in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program will be required to file with the County Agricultural Conservation Committee of the County Agricultural Conservation Association, information with reference to all farms which he owns or operates in the county. This information will be used by the Committee in determining the various standards for such farms from which the performances of the producers will be evaluated with regard to permissible payments on that farm under the Program.

Form WR-1, Work Sheet "A", Western Region, 1936 Soil Conservation Program, and Form WR-2, Work Sheet "B", Western Region, 1936 Soil Conservation Program, have been prepared and distributed for use in this connection.

The work sheets provide a convenient means for the recording of information with reference to the utilization of the land on the farms under consideration, which information, while providing specifically for data relative to the utilization of the land in 1935, will be used as a basis for establishing a soil depleting base acreage for each farm.

In order to participate in payments permissible under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program it is necessary that work sheets be filed with the County Committee for all farms in which the producer is interested, either through ownership or operation. No producer will be able to participate in any payments under the Program unless a work sheet has been filed and the soil-depleting base has been established for such farm by the County Committee previous to a closing date, which will be announced later.

Work sheets are to be filled out in triplicate, one copy to be filed in the office of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, one copy to be filed with the County Agricultural Conservation Committee, and one copy to be given to the producer. Signatures will be required on the original copy only.

A Single Work Sheet Should be Filed for:

- (1) One or more farms in the same county under the same ownership, and operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit.
- (2) A farm consisting of a single farming unit, part of which is rented on shares and another part of which, consisting of hay, meadow, and similar land, is rented for cash from the same landlord.

1/ Form WR-1, Work Sheet "A", is for use in all of the States of the Western Region except California, New Mexico, and Arizona. Form WR-2, Work Sheet "B", is for use in California, New Mexico, and Arizona. The two forms differ only as to the names of the crops common to the two groups of States of the region.

(3) A farm consisting of adjacent tracts of land in two or more counties, which is under one ownership and operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farming unit. The work sheet for such a farm will be filed in the county where the dwelling of the farm is situated. If the farm has no dwelling, the work sheet will be filed in the county where the major portion of the land is situated.

Separate Work Sheets Should be Filed for:

(1) Two or more farms in the same county under different ownership, although operated in 1936 by the same operator.

(2) Two or more farms in the same county having a common owner, but operated in 1936 as separate farming units.

(3) Each tract of land included in one farming unit in 1936, but on which part of the land is rented on a share basis and another part, not consisting of hay, meadow, and similar land, is rented on a cash basis, whether or not rented from the same or from different landlords.

(4) Irrigated and non-irrigated portions of a farm, for which a single work sheet could otherwise be filed, if requested by the County Committee.

Filling Out Work Sheet

Space is provided in the upper right hand corner for the numbering of the work sheets and identification as to State and county by name and code number. As the work sheets are filed, it is advisable that temporary identification numbers be assigned to each work sheet. Such temporary numbers may be in the order in which the work sheets are received or completed. A final identification number should be assigned to each work sheet at the time of listing on the County Listing Sheets. Such final identification number, when once established, should be retained permanently for the purpose of identification of the land covered by the work sheet in connection with all subsequent forms under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Section I. Under Section I on the work sheet, enter the name of the 1936 operator and his address, the name of the owner, if different from the operator, and his address, in the spaces provided. The work sheet should be dated on the date the applicant signs it. The work sheet may be accepted if signed by either the tenant or the owner; it is not necessary that both should sign, but both may if they desire.

Section II. Under Section II, the land covered by the work sheet should be carefully and fully identified. Wherever possible, enter the legal description-- for example: the North 1/2 and the SE 1/4 of Section 6, Township 51, North, Range 111 East. If it is not possible to give the legal description in this way, then enter the name of the farm or other identification.

Section III. Items 1 to 28, inclusive. Column A. This column is for the complete enumeration by the operator of all crop land on the farm as of 1935. Any corrections for inaccuracy of statement in the operator's figures shall be made in this column by the County Committee. The acreage harvested should be reported.

Item 1. Corn. Report the net acreage of field, sweet, or pop corn harvested for all purposes, including the acreage harvested for grain, silage, or forage, or hogged or pastured off. Sweet-corn acreage included in Item 14 should not be duplicated in Item 1.

Item 2. Winter Wheat, (Work Sheet "A", Form WR-1). Report the acreage of winter wheat harvested as grain for 1935.

Item 2. Wheat, (Work Sheet "B", Form WR-2). Report the acreage of winter or spring wheat harvested as grain for 1935.

Item 3. Spring Wheat, (Work Sheet "A"). In Column A, report the acreage of all spring wheat, including durum harvested as grain in 1935.

Item 3. Cotton, (Work Sheet "B"). Report in Column A the acreage of cotton harvested in 1935.

Item 4. Oats for Grain. In Column A report the acreage of oats harvested for grain in 1935, including oats fed unthreshed.

Item 5. Barley. In Column A, report the acreage of barley harvested for grain in 1935.

Item 6. Rye for Grain, (Work Sheet "A"). Report in Column A the acreage of rye harvested for grain in 1935.

Item 6. Rice, (Work Sheet "B"). Report in Column A, Item 6, the acreage of rice harvested in 1935.

Item 7. Flax. Report in Column A the acreage of flax harvested, either for seed or fiber, in 1935.

Item 8. Sugar Beets for Sugar. Report in Column A the acreage of sugar beets harvested for any purpose, in 1935.

Item 9. Potatoes. Report in Column A the acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes harvested in 1935.

Item 10. Grains cut for hay. Report in Column A the total acreage of all small grains, including grain mixtures, cut immature for hay, or pastured and not later harvested for grain. Grain hogged off when ripe should not be included in this item but should be classified as grain harvested.

Items 11 and 12. Column A. In the blank spaces provided here, report the kind and acreage of soil depleting field crops harvested in 1935 not provided for under Items 1 to 10 inclusive. For example, such crops as hemp, cultivated sunflowers, mustard (commercial), hops, bulbs, rape, peanuts, grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broom corn, Sudan grass, millets, safflower, soy beans, cowpeas, field peas, dry lima beans, seed peas, vetch, mangels or other root crops, dry edible beans, etc., should be reported in Items 11 and 12.

In order to insure as great uniformity as possible each County Committee should advise community committeemen and other assistants helping in the preparation of the Work Sheets, what specific soil-depleting crops common to that particular county are to be reported under Items 11 and 12. Small grains and all legumes turned under as green manure, whether winter pastured or not, should not be reported in any of the Items 1-12, inclusive, but should be reported in Item 20 or 21.

Item 13. Under this item, if acreage affected by crop failure in 1935 is reported, enter the words "Crop Failure", and in Column A, include all the acreage seeded to soil-depleting crops in the fall of 1934 or spring of 1935 and from which no crop was harvested. In areas where crop failure was extensive in 1935 the State Committee may issue specific instructions as to the method of calculating the acreage of crops which failed. Where a crop which was planted for the 1935 harvest failed and a subsequent crop was harvested in that year, such acreage shall be counted only once and shall take the classification of the crop which was harvested.

Item 14. Truck and Vegetable Crops. In Column A, report the acreage of truck and vegetable crops harvested in 1935, including such crops as asparagus, snap beans, green lima beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, cucumbers, peppers, onions, peas, artichokes, canning peas, melons, strawberries, tomatoes, etc.

Item 15. Subtotal. In Column A, report the sum of Items 1 to 14, inclusive.

Item 16. Alfalfa. In Column A, report the acreage of alfalfa growing on the farm in 1935, exclusive of new seedings with soil-depleting nurse or companion crops, harvested for grain or hay, which acreage must be reported under Items 1 to 10, inclusive.

Item 17. (Work Sheet "A"). Sweet Clover. In Column A, report the acreage of sweet clover growing on the farm in 1935, exclusive of new seedings with soil-depleting nurse or companion crops, harvested for grain or hay, which acreage must be reported under Items 1 to 10 inclusive.

Item 18. (Work Sheet "A"). Item 17. (Work Sheet "B"). Clover and Timothy. In Column A, report the acreage of clover and timothy grown on the farm in 1935, exclusive of new seedings with a soil-depleting nurse or companion crops, harvested for grain or hay, which acreage must be reported under Items 1 to 10 inclusive.

Item 19. (Work Sheet "A"). Item 18. (Work Sheet "B"). Other Tame Hay. In column A, report the acreage of all other soil-conserving legumes and grasses cut for hay in 1935. Exclude annual legumes, sorghums and grains cut for hay, and other soil-depleting hay crops, which must be reported under Items 10, 11, or 12.

Item 20. Report in Column A, the acreage devoted to the production of other soil-conserving crops, including crop land pasture, rotation pasture, and green-manure crops, on the farm in 1935 not otherwise reported under Items 16 to 19, inclusive; also, forest trees planted since January 1, 1934. If an approved soil-conserving practice was followed on crop land in 1935 and no crop was harvested from such land, such acreage should be reported under this item.

Item 21. Report under this item any acreage of soil-conserving crops planted alone in the fall of 1934 or the spring of 1935 and which was later abandoned with no crop being harvested.

Item 22. Subtotal. In Column A, report the total of Items 16 to 21 inclusive.

Items 23 to 25 inclusive. Such crops or practices as are listed in the neutral crop classification for the area should be reported under Items 23, 24, and 25, inserting in the blank line the nature of the land as "idle crop land" or "cultivated fallow". In Column A of one of these items should be reported the acreage of idle crop land in 1935. Any acreage which is classified as idle crop land must be tillable and at least one crop other than wild hay must have been harvested from such acreage between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1936. Land not cropped since January 1, 1930, is classed as non-crop land and should be listed in Item 3 of Section IV.

Item 26. Orchards and Vineyards. Report in Column A the net acreage in clean cultivated orchards, vineyards, small fruits, and nut trees on the farm in 1935, unless otherwise classified in WR Bulletin No. 2 for the State. Where orchards or vineyards are interplanted, the acreage of the interplanted crop should be reported according to the classification of the crop grown.

Item 27. Subtotal. Report in Column A the total of acreages reported under Items 23 to 26 inclusive.

Item 28. Total Crop Acreage. In Column A, record the total of the subtotals in Items 15, 22, and 27.

Section IV. Section IV is for a complete record of the use made of all land on the farm in 1935.

Item 1. Total Acreage, All Land. Report here the total acreage of all land in the farm. This item relates to the farm covered by the work sheet, and should represent the total acreage indicated in the legal description.

Item 2. Roads, Lanes, Fences, Lots, Etc. The acreage included in the legal description frequently includes acreage in adjacent roads. Therefore, record under Item 2 that part of the highway adjacent to the farm which is included in the acreage recorded under Item 1. Turn rows, fence rows, lanes, irrigation and drainage ditches, canals, house lots, barnyards, and feed lots should be included in this item also.

Item 3. Woods, Waste, Etc. Include all land in woods, or idle non-crop land, brush, stony or hilly land not used for pasture, land which has not been devoted to crop production since January 1, 1930, swamp land, ponds, lakes, dry lakes, and other waste land on the farm which is included in the acreage reported under Item 1 of this Section. Do not include plantings of forest trees made on crop land since January 1, 1934, which acreage should be reported under Item 20 of Section III.

Item 4. Pasture and Range Land. Include in this item the total acreage of all non-crop land used for permanent pasture only such as, native grass land, blue grass, and woods used for pasture. Include in this item the acreage of all range land, whether grazed in 1935 or not. Do not include any land under this item from which a hay or grain crop was harvested in 1935 and which, after harvest, supplied some pasturage. Do not include under this item crop land pasture or rotation pasture, that is, land seeded to grasses which has been cultivated at any time since January 1, 1930. Such cultivated or rotation pasture land should be reported under Item 20 of Section III.

Item 5. Wild Hay. Include in this item the total acreage of prairie, marsh, salt, or other native-hay land on the farm in 1935 from which wild hay is consistently harvested, even though no hay was harvested from such land in 1935. Such acreage must not duplicate the acreage reported under Item 4.

Item 6. Compute the total of Items 2 to 5 inclusive, entering the total so obtained directly below the acreage entered under Item 1.

Item 7. Total Crop Acreage. Subtract Item 6 from Item 1, and enter the result so obtained under Item 7.

In order to introduce the highest possible degree of accuracy into the preparation of the work sheet, Column A of Section III and all of Section IV, should be completed consecutively, one section serving to check the accuracy of the information reported in the other section. Item 28 of Column A of Section III, and Item 7 of Section IV, should be in exact agreement. Unless these results agree, all items should be reviewed further in order to determine any errors. If the results do not agree, this may be due to:

(1) Duplication of acreage.

- (a) Acreage included in roads, lanes, fence rows, etc., may be included in the acreage of crops.
- (b) Acreage included in idle non-crop land may have been included in idle crop land.
- (c) Acreage of crops seeded in mixture may have been entered as a particular crop, and also as an acreage of grain mixture under Item 10.
- (d) Double cropping. Acreage double-cropped should be counted only once.

(2) Actual surveyed acreage in the farm may be more or less than the acreage in the legal description or the deed of conveyance, in which case the actual surveyed acreage should be recorded in Item 1 of Section IV.

(3) All of the land recorded under Section II, and Under Items 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Section IV, may not have been included under Item 1 of Section IV.

(4) An acreage classified as soil-depleting, soil-conserving, or as neutral may have been omitted because a specific place on the work sheet had not been provided.

(5) Acreage, which properly falls under Items 2, 3, 4, or 5 of Section IV, may have been omitted from these items because it was not clear as to just where, under Section IV, such acreage should be entered.

Section V. A. A. A. Contract Data. This section provides a convenient place for recording the information secured from former agricultural commodity production adjustment contracts covering the same land. For those crops, including corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and sugar beets, information by commodities as to serial numbers, including Bankhead serial number in case of cotton, years in the base period (1928-32, 1930-32, 1932-33, etc.), base acres, and base yields, where such yield has been determined, should be entered in the appropriate lines and columns in Section V. Information which the operator is not able to supply at the time the work sheet is filled out, can be obtained from the files of the County Association.

Section VI. Yield of Major Crops on Land. In Section VI, on lines 1, 2, and 3, the operator of the farm should report the names of the major soil-depleting crops on the farm, and (in the "Reported" column) his estimate of the normal yields per seeded acre of these crops, on the land covered by the work sheet. Yields of crops generally measured in bushels should be reported in bushels and not in pounds, sacks, barrels, or other denominations. It is necessary that the yield, as reported by the operator, be that for a specific representative year or series of years; the 5-year period 1928-32 should be used, unless the County Committee is otherwise instructed by the State Committee.

Adjustments by County Committee

After the operator has properly filled out Sections I, II, IV, and V, the "Reported" Column of Section VI, and Column A of Section III, the Committee should review all items entered so far on the work sheet, to correct any overstatement in figures or any errors which may come to its attention. Corrections in 1935 acreage should be noted in Column A of Section III by crossing out the figure reported and entering the correct figure. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the latter point. The figures in Column A of Section III, as well as those figures in the other sections, shall include only figures which represent facts. County Committees may use their own methods of checking these figures.

Section III, Column B, Items 1 to 28 inclusive. After over-statements and errors have been corrected in Column A of Section III, the County Committee may proceed with such adjustments in Column B as may be necessary for the farm.

The total soil-depleting base for the land covered by the work sheet (to be entered later on the County Listing Sheet) will be the total of the acreage, as corrected, in Item 15 of Column A of Section III, subject to the following adjustments, which the Committee is authorized to make:

(1) Wherever the farm covered by the work sheet, or any part thereof, was covered by an A.A.A. commodity contract in 1935, the 1935 "contracted", "retired", or "rented", acreage from which no soil-depleting crop was harvested should be deducted from the 1935 soil conserving or neutral acreage and should be added to the 1935 soil-depleting acreage. For example, if the contracted acreage under a wheat allotment contract in 1935 was used for alfalfa, it will be added to the 1935 soil-depleting acreage. No such adjustment shall be in excess of the "contracted", "retired", or "rented" acreage required under the contract. If the "contracted", "retired", or "rented" acreage was in a soil-depleting crop, no adjustments shall be made. If only a part of the required "contracted", "retired", or "rented" acres was used for other than soil-depleting crops, only such part of such acreage may be transferred.

(2) Further adjustments may be made to compensate for a decrease or an increase in the number of acres of soil-depleting crops harvested in 1935 due to unusual weather conditions. Such adjustment may be: (1) an upward adjustment for failure to seed because of abnormal weather conditions, or (2) a downward adjustment for acreage of soil-conserving crops abandoned because of unusual weather conditions and reseeded to soil-depleting crops. Such number of acres shall be decreased or increased to an acreage which is comparable to the net acreage of soil-depleting crops normally seeded on the farm.

Net seeded acreage means harvested acreage plus crop failure, eliminating duplications where a soil-depleting crop is seeded on land on which another soil-depleting crop has failed. (NOTE.--Where, prior to receipt of these instructions, a County Committee has permitted seeded acreage to be recorded instead of harvested acreage, in Column A, this adjustment cannot be made, but all duplication in seeded acreage must be eliminated.)

(3) Adjustments for the farm may be made where the acreage of soil-depleting crops on the farm is materially greater or less than the 1935 acreage of soil-depleting crops on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities and farming practices. Such adjustments should be made in an amount which is equitable as compared with the soil-depleting bases for other similar farms.

In making adjustments in the soil-depleting acreages, the County Committee must account for the use which was made of the land in 1935 and make corresponding downward adjustments in the soil-conserving or neutral acreage as shown in Item 22 or Item 27 of Section III. For instance, any upward adjustment for crop land left idle in 1935 because of abnormally low rainfall, must not exceed the acreage of idle land as reported in Items 23, 24, or 25. Likewise, any adjustment for "contracted", "rented", or "retired" acreage must be accounted for in the 1935 acreage reported. In order to insure accuracy in making such adjustments, a table like the following should be mimeographed on the back of the work sheet or be securely attached to the work sheet.

Type of Adjustment	Changes in Soil-Depleting Acreage		Changes in Soil-Conserving Acreage		Changes in Neutral Acreage	
	In-crease	De-crease	In-crease	De-crease	In-crease	De-crease
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1. Contracted acreage used for _____ in 1935		XXXXX	XXXXX		XXXXXXXX	
2. Adjustment due to abnormal weather in 1935						
3. Adjustment to make base comparable with similar farms						
Total						
Net						

The net adjustment in soil-depleting acreage, as shown in the above suggested table, should be added to, or subtracted from, the subtotal shown in Item 15 of Column A of Section III, in order to get the corresponding subtotal of Column B. Likewise, Item 22 of Column B should be calculated by subtracting or adding the net decrease or increase in soil-conserving acreage, as shown in the above suggested table, from or to the corresponding item in Column A. Item 27 of Column B should be calculated, by subtracting or adding, the net decrease or increase in neutral acreage (as shown in the above suggested table) from or to the corresponding item in Column A. Thus, when adjustments have been made in Items 15, 22, and 27 of Section III, the total of these items in Column B should equal the total of the same items in Column A, and the combined subtotals should be entered as the total in Item 28.

Section VI. Yield. The County Committee should compare the yield of the principal soil-depleting crop or crops, as reported by the operator, with the yield data, if any, shown in Section V. On the basis of these data, and any other information available to the County Committee, adjustments shall be made by the County Committee and the yields as adjusted shall be recorded in the "Adjusted" column of Section VI. The "final" yield figures shall be entered after further adjustments have been made in accordance with the instructions from the State Committee.

Section VII. Base Acreage. Section VII is not to be filled out at the time of original preparation of the work sheet by the operator. It will be completed by the County Committee, after the Committee has reviewed the information reported by the operator in Column A of Section III, after preliminary adjustments have been indicated in Column B of Section III, and after any further necessary corrections or adjustments have been made to bring the aggregate of such acreages on all work sheets in the county into line with the limits furnished by the State Committee. After these corrections and adjustments have been completed, the final figures will be copied from the County Listing Sheets in the appropriate spaces in Section VII

of the work sheet. In addition to the total soil-depleting base acreage, as established for the farm, the Committee will indicate, on lines (a) and (b) of Section VII, the bases as determined for that farm for the individual crops (cotton, tobacco, flax, sugar beets, and rice) and the name of the crop, the soil-depleting base acreage, and the yield if necessary.

The bases for flax and sugar beets will be the acreage seeded to these crops in 1936 subject to the limitations of Sections 4 and 5, Part I of this bulletin. Consequently these bases need not be entered on the work sheets until after the farm is measured. In making any adjustments in the soil-depleting acreage, to conform to limits established by the State Committee, the County Committee should endeavor to determine the particular farm or farms in the county in respect to which overstatement of the soil-depleting base occurs and should not make a flat percentage reduction of the soil-depleting acreage for all farms in the county.

Notice to Person Filing Work Sheet

After the final adjustments to conform to county limits have been made on the Work Sheets and entered in the Listing Sheets, a copy of the Work Sheet in Section VII of which the soil-depleting acreage established for the farm has been entered, shall be sent to the person filing the Work Sheet for the farm. Any appeals from the soil-depleting acreage entered in Item 1, Section 7, shall be filed in writing with the County Committee within 15 days of the time the notice has been sent the owner or operator, in accordance with Section 9 of Part II, of this bulletin.

Part IV INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT COUNTY LISTING SHEET (FORM WR - 3)

The final soil-depleting and soil-conserving acreage for each farm will be tabulated on this form by the County Committee after the Listing Sheet has been reviewed by the County Committee but prior to transferring these data to Section VII of the Work Sheet.

The Work Sheet data are tabulated on the County Listing Sheet (Form WR-3). This tabulation facilitates analysis of the Work Sheet data by the County Committee and by the State Committee and insures that adjustments will be equitable if adjustments are necessary.

General

Where possible, a separate Listing Sheet should be filled out for the farms in each community, and the sheets for each community should be numbered consecutively.

Column 1 - Serial Number: Enter in this column the final serial number which has been assigned to the Work Sheet (as shown in the upper righthand corner of the Work Sheet). All Work Sheets should be listed consecutively, in the order of their serial numbers, if possible.

Columns 2 and 3 - 1936 Operator and Owner: Enter the name of the 1936 operator and the owner of the farm, respectively.

Column 4 - Total Farm Acreage: In Column 4 enter the total acreage, as shown by Item 1 of Section IV of the Work Sheet.

Column 5 - Non-Crop Land: Enter in Column 5 the subtotal of non-crop land shown in Item 6 of Section IV of the Work Sheet.

Column 6 - Crop Land: Show in Column 6 the total crop acreage from Item 7 of Section IV of the Work Sheet, which should also agree with the totals shown in Item 28 of Column A and Column B of Section III. It is very important that the figure on total crop land be accurately determined and recorded, because this item will provide one of the checks on the accuracy of the information shown on the Work Sheets.

Columns 7 to 20 inclusive - Soil-Depleting Crops, 1935 Acreage. Enter in each of these columns the data shown in Items 1 to 14 inclusive of Column A of Section III of the Work Sheet. In counties where Work Sheet A is used, the words in parenthesis, i.e., "wheat", "cotton", and "rice", in Column 8, Column 9, and Column 12, should be crossed out. In counties where Work Sheet B is used, the words not in parenthesis, i.e., "winter wheat", "spring wheat", and "rye", in Column 8, Column 9, and Column 12, should be crossed out. Any entries which have been made in Items 11, 12, and 13 of the Work Sheet should be recorded in the headings of Columns 17, 18, and 19 respectively. Thus the headings of Columns 7 to 20, inclusive, on the Listing Sheet must agree with Items 1 to 14 inclusive on the Work Sheet, and the data should be the data shown in Column A after corrections have been made by the County Committee for inaccuracies in operators' statements.

Column 21: Enter in Column 21 the subtotal shown in Item 15 of Column A of Section III of the Work Sheet, after corrections for inaccuracies have been made by the County Committee.

Column 22 - Total Soil-Depleting Base Recommended by County Committee: Enter in this column the subtotal shown in Item 15 of Column B of the Work Sheet.

Columns 23 and 24 - Total Soil-Depleting Base Corrected to Accord with the County Limit: These columns should be used to record adjustments in individual soil-depleting bases made by the County Committee in order to bring the county total within limits furnished by the State Committee. Column 23 should be used for making preliminary adjustments and for checking the total. Column 24 should be used to record the soil-depleting base finally established for each farm, which item is to be transferred to Item 1 of Section VII of the Work Sheet.

Columns 25 and 26 - Soil Depleting Bases for Individual Crops. These columns should not be filled in before the first transmittal to the State Committee. The soil-depleting base for each individual crop established for the farm shall be entered in one or the other of these two columns in accordance with instructions for establishing the soil-depleting bases for the several individual crops. The rice and cotton soil-depleting bases shall be entered as soon as these bases have been determined in accordance with instructions. The total of the soil-depleting bases for these crops on the farms in the county, however, is subject to the approval of the State Committee, and adjustments in the bases may have to be made in order to accord with the County limits furnished by the State Committee.

The flax and sugar-beet soil-depleting bases shall be the acreage seeded for harvest in 1936 subject to the limitations of Sections 4 and 5, Part I of this bulletin. The bases for these crops cannot be determined until after the farm has been measured in connection with the application for a grant.

Column 27 - General Soil-Depleting Base: The general soil-depleting base is the total soil-depleting base as finally established and recorded in Column 24, less the sum of the special soil-depleting bases, and cannot be calculated until after soil-depleting bases for the special crops have been definitely established. As soon as the soil-depleting bases for special crops have been determined, then the general soil-depleting base should be calculated and recorded in Column 27. In instances where either one or both, sugar beets or flax, are recorded on the Work Sheet, Columns 25, 26, and 27 cannot be completed until later. The listing sheet with these columns blank may be transmitted to the State Committee for analysis if all other requirements have been met.

Where the Work Sheet indicates more than two special crops, Column 27 should include the sum of those listed in Column 25 and Column 26, together with the other special crop. The special crop other than the two recorded in Columns 25 and 26 may be recorded in one of the Columns 45 to 63 inclusive, if properly marked.

Column 28 - Alfalfa: Enter in Column 28 the figure shown in Item 16 of Column A of Section III of the Work Sheet.

Column 29 - Total Soil-Conserving Crops: Enter in Column 29 the subtotal shown in Item 22 of Column A of Section III of the Work Sheet.

Column 30 - Soil-Conserving Crops Adjusted: Enter in Column 30 the figures shown in Item 22 of Column B of Section III of the Work Sheet, which should show the soil-conserving acreage after adjustments have been made by the County Committee.

Column 31: Enter in this column the final soil-conserving acreage established for each farm after adjustments have been made in accordance with the instructions from the State Committee. This item for each work sheet in Column 31 should be transferred to Item 2 of Section VII of the Work Sheet.

Column 32 - Neutral Crop Land Reported for 1935: Enter in Column 32 the subtotal shown in Item 27 of Column A of Section III of the Work Sheet.

Column 33 - Adjusted Neutral Crop Land Acreage: Enter in Column 33 the subtotal shown in Item 27 of Column B of Section III of the Work Sheet.

Column 34: Use Column 34 for making any additional adjustments necessary in the acreage of neutral crop land in order to keep the total within limits set by the State Committee.

Column 35 to 43 - Yield Per Acre (Productivity): In these columns will be entered the information necessary to determine the productivity index for the farm. This index will represent the percentage which the productivity of the farm is of the county average. This will be based to a large degree upon yields of the principal soil-depleting crops, although the judgment of the community committeemen and the supervisor will be given considerable weight also.

Enter in the headings over Columns 35 to 37 inclusive and Columns 38 to 40 inclusive, the principal soil-depleting crop or crops other than special crops (cotton, rice, sugar beets, flax, and/or tobacco), as determined in connection with Section II of Part I of this bulletin.

Enter in Columns 35 and 38 the yields of these principal crops after adjustments by the County Committee, as shown in the second Column of Items 1 and 2 of Section VI of the Work Sheet.

In Columns 36 and 39 enter the yield which has finally been established for the farm for each of the principal soil-depleting crops, after adjustments have been made in accordance with instructions of the State Committee. The item in Column 36 should be entered in Item 1 of the last column of Section VI of the Work Sheet, and the item in Column 39 should be entered in Item 2 of the last column of Section VI of the Work Sheet.

Columns 37 and 40 - Percent of County Yield: In Columns 37 and 40 should be entered the percentages which the finally established yields per acre of the principal soil-depleting crops on the farm bear in relation to the county average yields of such crops.

Column 41: Column 41 should be reserved for entering the productivity of the land on the farm as appraised by the community committeemen, although such appraisals may not be made by all community committeemen.

Column 42: On the basis of the indices in Columns 37 and 40, and on the recommendations of the community committeemen as shown in Column 41, a tentative productivity index for the farm will be determined by the County Committee and be entered in Column 42.

If two or more designated soil depleting crops are used in any county, adjustments should be made which will correct any difference in the productivity of land used for the production of the different crops. For example: Where the yield of one crop has been used generally for farms in one part of the county and the yield of another crop has been used for other farms in the county, the indices for the farms using each crop are calculated in relation to the yields of the respective crops. If one of such crops is usually grown on land two-thirds as productive as the land on which the other crop is usually grown, the committee would take this fact into account in entering the figures in Column 42.

Column 43 - Productivity Index: In this column should be entered the productivity index finally established for the farm in accordance with instructions which will be furnished after the productivity indices in Columns 41 and 42 have been analyzed by the State Committee.

Column 44: In this column should be entered the acreage of wild hay, as taken from Item 5 of Section IV of the Work Sheet.

Columns 45 to 63, inclusive -- Remarks: These columns should be reserved for any additional data which it may be necessary to list, and also for calculations which may be made by the State Committee.

Preliminary Analysis of Listing Sheet in the County: Before submitting the County Listing Sheet to the State Committee, clerks in the office of the County Committee should total each column except Columns 35 to 43, inclusive. The totals of Columns 21, 29, and 32, added together, should equal the total of Column 6. Likewise, the totals of Columns 22, 30, and 33, added together, should equal the total of Column 6. This means that any adjustments made in the soil-depleting acreage must be accounted for by corresponding adjustments in either soil-conserving or neutral acreage.

When the County Listing Sheets have been checked in accordance with the foregoing instructions, they should then be submitted to the State Committee for analysis. Columns 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 45 to 63, inclusive, need not be filled out at the time of the first transmittal of the listing sheet to the State Committee.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 20th day of
May, 1936.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

Issued June 10, 1936.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 3, Supplement (a)

INSTRUCTION FOR DETERMINING RICE ASSIGNMENTS
AND FOR FILLING OUT RICE FORMS

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used in connection with soil-conserving payments in respect to rice, the following terms shall have the meaning set opposite each:

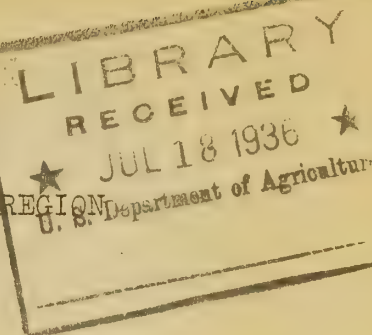
1. "Producer" includes persons owning and operating their own farms; tenants operating farms rented for cash; tenants operating farms under a crop-share lease, contract, or agreement and landlords leasing to share tenants.
2. "Participating in the production of rice" means sharing as a producer in any manner in the production of rice on a farm.

PART II. INTRODUCTION

The provisions for determining a producer's base rice acreage, base rice production, domestic consumption quota and the rice soil-depleting base for the farm are included in Section 3 (c), Part III, of Western Region Bulletin No. 1 Revised. The bulletin also defines the "farm" for which a "Work Sheet - Western Region - 1936 Soil Conservation Program" is required. In determining the rice soil-depleting base for each farm, two steps are necessary: (1) the determination of the base rice acreage for each producer, in accordance with the instructions contained herein, and (2) the allocation to each farm, for which a work sheet is required, by all producers participating thereon, of a portion of their base rice acreage for the production of rice. The total allocations of base rice acreage figures to a farm by all such producers is the rice soil-depleting base to be entered on the work sheet for such farm. The remaining portions of the work sheet are to be completed according to the instructions for filling out work sheets.

PART III. STATE BASE FIGURES AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION QUOTAS

The total base rice acreage, the base rice production, and the domestic consumption quota assigned, respectively, in 1936 to producers in California shall not exceed 103,000 acres, 2,928,765 bags, and 2,833,311



bags. The domestic consumption quota is 96.73% of the base rice production.

PART IV. ASSIGNMENTS OF BASE RICE ACREAGE
AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION QUOTA

The base rice acreage and base rice production of each producer shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 3(c), Part III of W. R. B. - 1 Revised, and the instructions contained herein. If an error was made in a producer's 1935 assignment, such assignment shall be corrected in 1936. However, no upward adjustment shall be made on this account without reviewing and checking all basic data in connection with such assignment.

The 1935 assignments of all producers participating in the production of rice in 1936, irrespective of whether such producers participate in the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, shall be deducted from the State figures for 1936, and only the balance after such deduction, plus the amount of any downward adjustments for 1936 of 1935 figures for producers in the State, shall be available for assignment in the State to new producers, to producers with production history who were not assigned bases in 1935, for upward adjustments, and for a small reserve sufficient to provide for errors.

A. Producers with a production history for each of the base period years. In all cases except those falling within the provisions of paragraphs B, C, D, and E below, the 1936 base rice acreage and base rice production of each producer shall be equal to the allotment and quota assigned to him in connection with the 1935 Rice Production Adjustment Program.

B. Producers with production history who were not assigned a 1935 allotment and quota. Any producer who submits data in respect to his production history and who was not assigned an allotment and quota in 1935 shall be assigned a 1936 base rice acreage and base rice production equal to the allotment and quota that would have been assigned to him in 1935 under the Administrative Rulings applicable to such assignments and which are not inconsistent with these instructions. Such assignments are subject to upward or downward adjustments in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs C and E below.

C. Upward Adjustments. Upward adjustments in the base rice acreage and production figures computed as in paragraphs A and B above shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 (c) (1), Part III, W. R. B. - 1 Revised. All upward adjustments shall be made from and shall not exceed the unassigned portion of the State base rice acreage and base rice production, after assignments have been made to producers under the foregoing provisions of paragraphs A and B, and under the provisions of paragraph E below, and after a reserve has been set aside for assignment to new producers in accordance with the following paragraph D.

Parts of Form RW-11, a supply of which is already available in State offices, will be helpful in reaching determinations in respect to adjustments and revisions of bases. The instructions below indicate the procedure to be followed. The first portion of the form contains information needed in all cases. Fill in the data required in Part I only if an additional

assignment is being made because of less than the full base period history. Fill in Part II if an adjustment in yield is being made. Use Part III if an assignment is being made to producers without a base period history in accordance with the provisions of the following paragraph D.

Line 1. - The data to be inserted here are the producer's own rice history and shall not include either the special adjustment made by the committee in 1934 or in 1935 in the producer's allotment and quota or any transfers that have been credited to him.

Line 2. - Calculate from the producer's own rice history (the entries in line 1) the average acreage and production determined for the years the producer grew rice instead of for all of the years of the base period, and enter the result in line 2.

Line 3. - Enter the producer's 1935 allotment and quota as they appear on the 1935 "Official List of Individual Allotments and Quotas Assigned by the State Committee," Form Rice 33, and calculate from these data the average yield per acre.

Line 4. - Make no entry.

Lines 5-9. - Fill in data required.

Lines 10-11. - Make no entry.

Fill out Part I of Form RW-11 only if an additional assignment is to be made for the reason that the producer did not grow rice during all of the years of the base period.

The maximum assignments which the committee in most instances will find warranted by the facts are to be calculated by multiplying the entries in line 2 by the applicable percentage shown in the following schedule:

Number of years during base period in which producer participated in production or rice	Percentage of figures entered in line 2 of RW-11
four - - - - -	70
three - - - - -	65
two - - - - -	60
one - - - - -	55

Line 12. - Enter in (a) and (b), respectively, the acreage and production figures calculated according to the above schedule. Unless it is clear that under paragraphs numbered (1) and (2) of Section 3 (c), Part III, of W. R. B - 1 Revised, the figures resulting under the above formula are too high or too low, no changes in the formula figures should be made. If the formula figures are in excess of a producer's contemplated acreage in 1936, a reduction is required under paragraph numbered (2) of Section 3 (c),

Part III, of W.R. B - 1 Revised.

Line 13. -- Enter the committee's tentative determination of additional base acreage. No figures shall be entered in 13 which, when added to the producer's 1935 allotment, exceed the figures in 12 (a). If the 1935 allotment exceeds the figures in 12 (a), the 1935 allotment shall be the producer's base rice acreage assignment for 1936.

Line 14. -- If the total of the entries made in 13, of all Forms RW-11, exceeds the unassigned portion of the State base rice acreage, the entry in 13 shall be reduced pro rata to the extent necessary to make such total not larger than the unassigned base rice acreage. The figures thus adjusted shall be entered in 14.

Line 15. -- The figures to be entered in 15 are determined from the tentative determination listed in 13. Enter in 15 the results of multiplying the number of acres listed in 13 by the producer's average yield per acre, 1 (a), or by the average yield per acre calculated from the 1935 official list, whichever is lower, but this result, plus the 1935 quota, shall not exceed 12 (b).

Line 16. -- If the total of the entries made in 15 and 18 of all Forms RW-11 exceeds the unassigned portion of the State base production figures, 15 and 18 shall be reduced pro rata to the extent necessary to make such total not larger than the unassigned portion of the State base rice production figures. The adjusted figure is entered in 16.

Fill out Part II of Form RW-11 only in those cases where the producer's annual average production during the base period is abnormally low for reasons beyond his control. It must be shown that this abnormally low yield made the producer's base production figure materially less than the figures for other farms in the same community. Furthermore, no additional assignment shall be made to producers whose production history reflects an average yield which is equal to or above the average yield for the state calculated from the 1935 official list. In no case shall the upward revision in the producer's base production figure be such as will raise his average yield above the average yield calculated from the 1935 official list.

Line 17. -- Enter the years during which the producer states that he received abnormally low yields and indicate the reason advanced by the producer for such abnormally low yields. In general, a midseason shortage of water for rice in an irrigation district, a serious and extended breakdown of pumping machinery or a storm, if resulting in a material reduction in the producer's average yield per acre for the base period, are reasons for consideration of an upward adjustment.

Line 18. -- Enter the additional production determined by the committee provided, however, that the entries in 18 plus the entry in 15 (if any) shall not result in an average yield for the producer in excess of the average yield for the State calculated from the 1935 official list.

Line 19. - If the total of the entries made in 15 and 18 of all Forms RW-11 exceeds the unassigned portion of the State base rice production, all entries in 18 and 15 shall be reduced pro rata to the extent necessary to make such total not larger than the unassigned portion of the State base rice production. The figures thus adjusted shall be entered in 19. In determining the adjustments to be made in Part II, of Form RW-11, consideration shall be given also to any adjustments previously made for the purposes of offsetting low yields per acre.

D. Assignments to new producers. Subject to the limitations set forth below, and in accordance with paragraph numbered (1) of Section 3 (c), Part III, of W.R. B - 1 Revised, the County Committee shall recommend base rice acreage and base rice production figures for new producers. The State Committee shall submit to the Director of the Western Division, through the State Director of Extension, its recommendations of the percentage of the 1936 State base rice acreage and base rice production figures which shall be set aside for exclusive assignment to new producers who have no production history during the base period. The assignments of base rice acreages and base rice productions to such producers in California shall not exceed the amounts found by the Director of the Western Division to be justified as fair and equitable in view of the relevant circumstances in the State.

Assignments to any new producer, except in cases where serious inequities would result, should not be in excess of the average State 1935 allotment and quota as determined from the 1935 official list. Consideration also should be given to the average 1936 base figures assigned to producers in the county in which the producer intends to farm in 1936.

The total base figures available for assignment to new producers shall be apportioned among such applicants as show to the satisfaction of the committee that if assigned a base they will in 1936 engage in the production of rice as producers and who have filed written application on or before a date set by the committee, with the approval of the Director of the Western Division.

Part III of Form RW-11 is to be used in making assignments to producers without a base period history.

Line 20. - Enter the years the producer raised rice, the number of acres grown in such years and the capacity in which the applicant assisted in the growing of rice; that is, landlord, tenant, laborer, etc.

Line 21. - Determine from the 1935 official list the average allotment and the average quota, and enter these figures in 21.

Line 22. - The entry made in 22 represents the committee's estimate of the acreage and production needed to make the producer's 1936 assignment similar to those for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, farming practices and facilities available for rice production in 1936, provided, however, that such entries shall not exceed the entries made in 21.

Line 23. - If the total of the figures entered in 22 of all Forms RW-11 exceeds the amount of the reserve set aside for assignments to new producers, the entries made in 22 shall be reduced pro rata to the extent necessary to bring the total within the limits so reserved.

Final 1936 Assignment. - The space provided at the bottom of page 3 of Form RW-11 for "Final 1936-1939 Assignment" shall be filled in after the determinations in Part I, Part II, and Part III of such form have been made. The final "Base Acreage" is either (1) the sum of the 1935 allotment, plus the entry in 14, or (2) the "Adjusted Base Acreage" entered in 23. The final "Base Production" is either (1) the sum of the 1935 quota, plus the entries in 16 and 19, or (2) the "Adjusted Base Production" entered in 23.

E. Downward Adjustments. Downward adjustments in the base acreage and production figures computed as above shall be made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph numbered (2), Section 3 (c), Part III of W.R. B - 1, Revised. Downward adjustments shall be made, (1) where the 1935 allotment and quota assigned to the producer was based on erroneous data, or otherwise was in excess of the assignment that should have been made under applicable administrative rulings, or (2) where the 1936 base rice acreage and base rice production computed in accordance with paragraph A of these instructions are greater than is permitted by the provisions of paragraph numbered (2), Section 3 (c), Part III of W.R. B - 1 Revised. Downward adjustments should be made to the extent necessary to make the acreage to be planted to rice in 1936 by the producer equal to between 85% and 100% of the base acreage figures so assigned. If a producer's base figures are reduced because of rotation of crops or fields, the amount of such reduction should be placed in a reserve. The amount of such reserve may be available for temporary assignment for 1936 to other producers in the State whose base figures may be increased for 1936 because of rotation of crops or fields.

PART V. SUMMARY OF PRODUCER'S 1936 RICE ASSIGNMENTS

After individual assignments have been determined in accordance with the foregoing instructions, Form ACP-2, "Summary of Producer's 1936 Rice Assignments", should be prepared. This summary, when approved, becomes the official register of 1936 base rice assignments. The following should be observed in arriving at the data to be set forth in this form:

1. The "Producer's Serial No." will be a number assigned to each producer, beginning with the number one in each State and continuing in numerical sequence for that State. The number so assigned will continue to identify the producer for the purposes of the program. Should an assignment be terminated, even though such termination is for the purpose of substituting a revised assignment, the number given to the original assignment shall not be used again. If an assignment is made after the original designation of number, such assignment shall be so numbered as to maintain a numerical sequence for the State.

2. The "Number of Years" is that number of years in which the producer himself raised rice during the base period, and shall not include years for which the producer acquired history by transfer from another producer.

3. The "1935 Assignment" represents the allotment and quota assigned to the producer in 1935. Except where upward or downward adjustments are made, and except in the case of new producers the figures entered in this column will represent the base rice acreage and base rice production for 1936.

4. "Adjustments in 1936" shall be the record of adjustments made by the committee in 1936 in the producer's acreage or production, in accordance with the instructions set forth above. Downward adjustments should be preceded by a minus sign (-) in the column headed 1.

5. The "Base Assignments for 1936" shall be the assignment to individual producers recommended by the Committee which become final when approved by the State Committee and the Director of the Western Division. The totals of the columns "Base Acreage", "Base Production", and "Domestic Consumption Quota" shall not exceed the State figures. The figures to be entered in the column headed "Domestic Consumption Quota" shall be equal to 96.73 percent of the producer's base rice production figures. Producers should be advised of their domestic consumption quota and their base rice acreage.

PART VI. TRANSFERS

No transfers, from one producer to another, either of the 1936 base assignments or of the data from which such assignments may be computed, shall be approved except as provided in the following:

(a) If a producer voluntarily retires from participation in the production of rice, dies, or is declared incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction, his 1936 assignment shall be apportioned, in whole or in part, among the heirs, devisees, or members of the family of such retired, deceased, or incompetent producer, according to the extent to which they may continue his farming operations, upon their furnishing satisfactory proof of such relationship and succession to the producer's farming operations.

(b) If a producer voluntarily withdraws, either in whole or in part, from participation in the production of rice through the voluntary sale of rice land, all or part of his 1936 assignment may be assigned to the purchaser upon request of the seller of such land and upon satisfactory proof of such withdrawal and sale.

(c) Upon dissolution of a partnership, the 1936 assignment shall be apportioned among the partners in such proportions as is agreed upon in writing by the partners and submitted to the committee.

(d) No person who has succeeded to the farming operations of any producer by reason of foreclosure, execution, or any forced sale shall be eligible for any assignment by virtue of such succession.

PART VII. DECLARATION OF RICE ACREAGE

A Form ACP-1, "Declaration of Rice Acreage", shall be submitted for each one of the farms, for which a work sheet is required, on which in 1936 a producer is participating in the production of rice or is devoting an acreage of rice land to soil-conserving crops or to uses permitted to be substituted under Supplement (a) to W. R. B - 1 Revised. On Form ACP - 1 the producer indicates the location of the land which is to be operated in 1936, the extent of his participation in the production of rice and his allocated share of the acreage of rice land which is devoted to soil-conserving crops or to uses permitted to be substituted under Supplement (a) to W.R. B - 1 Revised. For each farm for which a work sheet is required, one declaration shall be filled out by all of the producers participating in the program thereon. The declaration, which should be prepared under the supervision of the County Committee, shall be in triplicate and the original shall be sent to the state office, the duplicate retained in the county office, and the triplicate forwarded to the producer. When a declaration has been completed, the producer's signature affixed and the County and Community Committees' certificate has been completed, the original copy shall be sent immediately to the state office. Unless notified to the contrary by the State Committee, the total allocations of base acreage for rice to a farm made by all producers participating in the program thereon in 1936 is the rice soil-depleting base which is to be inserted in the work sheet. The entries made by any producer on a declaration shall not be changed after the closing date for filing work sheets.

The name of State, County, and Community shall be entered at the top of the declaration.

"Farm Serial No." is the number assigned to each farm by the County Committee, beginning with No. 1 in each county and continuing in numerical sequence. It should be pointed out that this number identifies a farm and is not intended to identify the producer.

"Producer's Serial No." is the number assigned to the producer by the State Committee and is the same number which appears before his name on the "Summary of Producer's 1936 Rice Assignments."

In affixing the "Signature of Producer" the producer shall sign his name in all respects as it appears on the "Summary of Producer's 1936 Rice Assignments."

In column 2 of the "Schedule of Rice Acreage Allocated to This Farm", each producer participating in the production of rice on that farm shall indicate the number of acres of his base rice acreage which he allocates to the farm for the planting of rice. In column 4 the producer also indicates the number of acres of rice land on this farm devoted by him to soil-conserving crops or to uses permitted under Supplement (a) to W.R. B - 1 Revised.

The total base rice acreage allocated on any declaration by a producer may range from zero to that figure which represents as a maximum the producer's base rice acreage assignment. The allocation of acreage for soil-conserving crops or to uses permitted to be substituted under Supplement (a) to W.R. B - 1 Revised, may be either to the same farm for which the producer makes an allocation for the growing of rice or it may be to other farms either owned and operated by him, rented by him as a tenant for cash, or rented by him on shares, but the acreage so used must be rice land with water readily available. The ratio that the producer's allocation of base rice acreage to a farm in column 2 bears to the total base rice acreage allocated in column 2 by all producers filling out a declaration establishes the individual degree of responsibility for the rice acreage which measurements show is grown in 1936 on that farm. Similarly, the ratio of the allocation of acreage to a farm which is made by a producer in column 4 to the total allocations made in column 4 by all producers filling out the declaration for that farm establishes the individual degree of responsibility for the acreage of rice land which in 1936 measurements show is devoted to soil-conserving crops or to uses permitted to be substituted under Supplement (a) to W.R. B - 1 Revised.

In column 3 enter the ratio of each producer's allocation of base rice acreage for growing rice to the total allocations made by all producers for this purpose, and in column 5 enter the ratio of each producer's allocation of rice acreage for soil-conserving crops or to uses permitted to be substituted under Supplement (a) to W. R. B - 1 Revised, to the total of such allocations made by all producers.

PART VIII. SCHEDULE OF RICE ACREAGE

On a Form ACP-3, "Schedule of Rice Acreage", the producer presents a consolidated statement of the data contained in all declarations of rice acreage which he has executed and certifies that he is not participating in the production of rice on any farms other than those covered by the declarations listed on his schedule.

Schedules may be prepared at the office of the State Committee or the work may be delegated to the County Committee by the State Committee. The form is to be prepared in triplicate, the final disposition of which will be the original to the state office, the duplicate to the county office, and the triplicate to the producer.

A schedule shall not be accepted from a producer unless declarations have been executed covering all farms on which he is participating in the production of rice in 1936 and unless such declarations have been filed with the County Committee prior to the closing date for filing work sheets.

Enter at the top of the schedule the State and County code number and the name of the State and County. The following data required by the schedule are secured from the declarations submitted by a producer: "Farm Serial No.", and the figures for columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The "Actual Acreage as Measured on This Farm", columns 7 and 8, is determined from the report of acreage measurements.

The "Producer's Share of Measured Acreage" is determined by multiplying each entry in column 7 by the corresponding percentage listed in column 5, and by multiplying each entry in column 8 by the percentage entered in column 6.

The total of the entries made in column 1 may not exceed the producer's base rice acreage assignment.

Should the total of column 9 be less than 85 percent or more than 100 percent of the producer's base rice acreage, the amount of the soil-conserving payment will be reduced in accordance with Section 5, Part II, of W.R. B - 1 Revised. Should the total of column 10 be less than 25 percent of the producer's base rice acreage, the producer will not qualify for a soil-conserving payment in respect to rice.

A space is provided on the reverse side of the schedule for listing declarations. Should these two pages prove insufficient, additional schedule forms may be used for continuation sheets. In such instances there shall be prepared a numbered recapitulation sheet on which shall be entered the totals of columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of each page of the schedule used.

The Committee shall not accept any schedule unless the producer has executed the certificate contained therein.

SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS

The soil- building allowance and the soil-building payment (including its division between eligible producers) for any farm on which rice is grown in 1936 shall be governed by the same rules, instructions and definitions as are applicable to farms on which rice is not grown. Acreages devoted to uses permitted to be substituted under Supplement (a) to W.R. B - 1 Revised, may not be included in determining the soil-building allowance.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H.A. WALLACE,

Secretary of Agriculture,
has hereunto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of
Washington, District of Columbia, this
10th day of June, 1936.

H.A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

AUG 31 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 3, Supplement (b)

Section 1. Section 4(B), Part II, of Western Region
Bulletin No. 3 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(B) Normal Yield of Sugar Beets and Pounds of Raw Sugar
Commercially Recoverable. The normal yield per acre of sugar
beets for the farm will be the representative yield set out in
the sugar beet adjustment contract for the farm covered by such
contract. For farms not covered by a sugar beet adjustment
contract but on which sugar beets were grown in one or more years
from 1930 to 1935, inclusive, the normal yield per acre shall be
the representative yield that could have been established if a
sugar adjustment contract had been made. For farms on which
sugar beets are grown for the first time in 1936 the normal yield
will be the average yield for the period 1930 to 1933, inclusive,
for the district of the factory to which the beets are con-
tracted to be sold.

"Such adjustment may be made in any yield established as
aforesaid as the county committee or the State Committee deter-
mines may be necessary more accurately to reflect the normal
yield for the farm, provided such adjustment shall not result in
any increase in the weighted average yield for the county or
factory district above the weighted average yield for such county
or factory district prior to such adjustment.

"The number of pounds of sugar, raw value, commercially
recoverable per ton of beets in each State in the Western Region
in which sugar beets are grown is:

California.....	342	New Mexico.....	297
Colorado.....	297	Utah.....	314
Idaho.....	330	Washington.....	300
Kansas.....	276	Wyoming.....	321
Oregon.....	330	Eastern North Dakota <u>1/</u>	305
Montana.....	324	Western North Dakota <u>2/</u>	324."

Section 2. Section 5(B), Part II, of Western Region
Bulletin No. 3 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 1/ For beets sold in Minnesota.
2/ For beets sold in Montana.

"(B) Normal Yield of Flaxseed per Acre. The normal yield of flaxseed per seeded acre for the following counties in the States of the Western Region, based in general upon the 1928-32 average yields per seeded acre, with necessary adjustments in areas where little or no flax was grown during those years, are established as follows:

ARIZONA

<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>
Maricopa.....	20.0
Yuma.....	20.0

CALIFORNIA

<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>
Butte.....	12.0	Riverside.....	17.0
Colusa.....	12.0	Sacramento.....	12.0
Fresno.....	18.0	San Joaquin.....	16.0
Glenn.....	12.0	Solano.....	12.0
Imperial.....	20.0	Stanislaus.....	18.0
Kern.....	15.0	Sutter.....	12.0
Kings.....	15.0	Tehama.....	12.0
Madera.....	14.0	Tulare.....	13.0
Merced.....	14.0	Yolo.....	12.0
		Yuba.....	12.0

KANSAS

<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>
Allen.....	6.1	Coffey.....	5.8
Anderson.....	5.9	Comanche.....	5.0
Atchison.....	5.0	Cowley.....	5.0
Barber.....	5.0	Crawford.....	5.7
Barton.....	5.0	Decatur.....	5.0
Bourbon.....	5.4	Dickinson.....	5.0
Brown.....	7.5	Doniphan.....	5.0
Butler.....	5.0	Douglas.....	6.0
Chase.....	5.0	Edwards.....	5.0
Chautauqua.....	5.8	Elk.....	5.4
Cherokee.....	6.3	Ellis.....	5.0
Cheyenne.....	5.0	Ellsworth.....	5.0
Clark.....	5.0	Finney.....	5.0
Clay.....	5.0	Ford.....	5.0
Cloud.....	5.0	Franklin.....	6.5

KANSAS (Continued)

<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>
Geary.....	5.0	Nemaha.....	5.0
Gove.....	5.0	Neosho.....	5.5
Graham.....	5.0	Ness.....	5.0
Grant.....	5.0	Norton.....	5.0
Gray.....	5.0	Osage.....	6.1
Greeley.....	5.0	Osborne.....	5.0
Greenwood.....	5.5	Ottawa.....	5.0
Hamilton.....	5.0	Pawnee.....	5.0
Harper.....	5.0	Phillips.....	5.0
Harvey.....	5.0	Pottawatomie.....	5.0
Haskell.....	5.0	Pratt.....	5.0
Hodgeman.....	5.0	Rawlins.....	5.0
Jackson.....	6.0	Reno.....	5.0
Jefferson.....	5.5	Republic.....	5.0
Jewell.....	5.0	Rice.....	5.0
Johnson.....	6.5	Riley.....	5.0
Kearny.....	5.0	Rooks.....	5.0
Kingman.....	5.0	Rush.....	5.0
Kiowa.....	5.0	Russell.....	5.0
Labette.....	6.1	Saline.....	5.0
Lane.....	5.0	Scott.....	5.0
Leavenworth.....	5.8	Sedgwick.....	5.0
Lincoln.....	5.0	Seward.....	5.0
Linn.....	6.0	Shawnee.....	5.0
Logan.....	5.0	Sheridan.....	5.0
Lyon.....	5.9	Sherman.....	5.0
McPherson.....	5.0	Smith.....	5.0
Marion.....	5.0	Stafford.....	5.0
Marshall.....	5.0	Stanton.....	5.0
Meade.....	5.0	Stevens.....	5.0
Miami.....	6.0	Sumner.....	5.0
Mitchell.....	5.0	Thomas.....	5.0
Montgomery.....	6.2	Trego.....	5.0
Morris.....	5.0	Wabaunsee.....	5.0
Morton.....	5.0	Wallace.....	5.0
Washington.....	5.0		
Wichita.....	5.0		
Wilson.....	5.5		
Woodson.....	5.6		
Wyandotte.....	5.0		

MONTANA

<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>
Big Horn.....	2.5	Judith Basin.....	3.9
Blaine.....	3.9	Liberty.....	3.2
Carbon.....	4.3	McCone.....	3.0
Carter.....	3.2	Musselshell.....	4.0
Cascade.....	5.2	Petroleum.....	2.0
Chouteau.....	3.8	Phillips.....	3.3
Custer.....	3.6	Pondera.....	5.4
Daniels.....	3.3	Powder River.....	3.7
Dawson.....	3.2	Prairie.....	3.4
Fallon.....	3.4	Richland.....	3.8
Fergus.....	5.0	Roosevelt.....	3.6
Garfield.....	2.9	Rosebud.....	2.0
Glacier.....	6.4	Sheridan.....	4.1
Golden Valley.....	3.7	Stillwater.....	4.4
Hill.....	4.2	Sweet Grass.....	3.9
	Teton.....	5.7	
	Toole.....	4.1	
	Treasure.....	4.5	
	Valley.....	3.2	
	Wibaux.....	3.0	
	Yellowstone.....	3.6	

NORTH DAKOTA

<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>
Adams.....	3.1	Foster.....	3.2
Barnes.....	3.6	Golden Valley.....	3.5
Benson.....	4.4	Grand Forks.....	4.7
Billings.....	3.0	Grant.....	3.1
Bottineau.....	3.6	Griggs.....	3.6
Bowman.....	3.0	Hettinger.....	3.2
Burke.....	3.7	Kidder.....	2.9
Burleigh.....	3.4	La Moure.....	4.8
Cass.....	5.3	Logan.....	4.9
Cavalier.....	4.7	McHenry.....	3.1
Dickey.....	4.9	McIntosh.....	4.7
Divide.....	3.7	McKenzie.....	3.5
Dunn.....	3.1	McLean.....	3.7
Eddy.....	3.6	Mercer.....	3.1
Emmons.....	3.6	Morton.....	3.1

NORTH DAKOTA - Continued

<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>
Mountrail.....	3.0	Sargent.....	4.7
Nelson.....	4.8	Sheridan.....	3.6
Oliver.....	3.3	Sioux.....	2.6
Pembina.....	5.0	Slope.....	3.3
Pierce.....	4.3	Stark.....	3.6
Ramsey.....	5.3	Steele.....	3.4
Ransom.....	4.2	Stutsman.....	3.3
Renville.....	3.5	Towner.....	4.2
Richland.....	5.3	Traill.....	5.2
Rolette.....	3.9	Walsh.....	5.9
Ward.....	3.5		
Wells.....	4.0		
Williams.....	3.4		

OREGON

<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>
Baker.....	10.0	Jefferson.....	3.0
Benton.....	8.0	Josephine.....	12.0
Clackamas.....	12.0	Klamath.....	15.0
Columbia.....	20.0	Lake.....	10.0
Clatsop.....	20.0	Lane.....	10.0
Coos.....	10.0	Lincoln.....	9.0
Curry.....	10.0	Linn.....	12.0
Crook.....	10.0	Malheur.....	15.0
Deschutes.....	10.0	Marion.....	10.0
Douglas.....	10.0	Morrow.....	4.0
Gilliam.....	4.0	Multnomah.....	12.0
Grant.....	10.0	Polk.....	9.0
Harney.....	8.0	Sherman.....	4.0
Hood River.....	10.0	Tillamook.....	8.0
Jackson.....	8.0	Umatilla.....	6.0
Union.....	12.0		
Wallowa.....	14.0		
Wasco.....	5.0		
Washington.....	12.0		
Wheeler.....	4.0		
Yamhill.....	13.0		

"The normal yields per acre for an individual farm will be determined by multiplying the normal county yield by the productivity index established for the farm by the County Committee. The weighted county average yield of flaxseed obtained by multiplying the normal county average flaxseed yield by the individual productivity indices of the farms on which work sheets are filed shall not exceed the normal yield of flaxseed per seeded acre established for the county unless a variation shall be recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 12th day of
August, 1936

[S E A L]

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

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Issued September 22, 1936.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Bulletin No. 3, Supplement (c)

PROCEDURE RELATING TO APPEALS

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Western Region Bulletin No. 3, as amended by Supplements (a) and (b), is hereby further amended by this Supplement (c) as follows:

Part II, Conditions of General Application of said bulletin is amended by striking out section 9 and by substituting in lieu thereof, the following:

Section 9. Appeals. Any person who has reason to believe that any recommendation of his county committee in any matter of the kind set forth below is not equitable may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendation. If such person and such committee fail to agree upon the recommendation finally made by the county committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) Classes and Types of Appeals.

- (1) Eligibility of farm.
- (2) Land covered by work sheet and/or application.
- (3) Eligibility of person(s) to submit an application for payment.
- (4) Any soil-depleting base, yield per acre or productivity index recommended for a farm.
- (5) Such other classes and types of appeals as may be approved by the Director of the Western Division.

(b) Procedure Governing Appeals.

Any person, whether owner or operator, interested in a farm covered by an application for payment, having just grounds for being dissatisfied with the final action of the county committee in passing upon any of the matters enumerated in subsection (a) of this section, may appeal from the findings of the county committee to the State Committee.

When an application, forming the basis of an appeal, has been presented to the county committee, and approval refused by such committee, involving any of the matters enumerated in subsection (a) of this section, or such committee's approval of such application is in conflict with the contention of the complaining person, such person shall (if he wishes to appeal his case), within thirty calendar days from final action on such application by the county committee, give notice in writing to such committee of his desire and intention to appeal his case to the State Committee.

In order to perfect his appeal, the appellant shall at the time of giving notice of appeal, or within thirty calendar days from final action of the county committee on the application, file with such committee in triplicate a detailed statement of his contentions supported by such material evidence in triplicate as he may have available. He shall attach to such statement an exact copy in triplicate of the work sheet and application and other document(s) forming the basis of, or material to, such appeal.

When the appellant has filed his appeal record with the county committee, such committee shall prepare in triplicate a statement of the findings and recommendations of the committee upon the material issues presented in the statement of the person appealing and shall also attach to such statement exact copies in triplicate of all available documents material to any issue raised by the appellant, as well as any other material data available to the committee.

The appeal record shall be perfected by the county committee and two copies forwarded to the State Committee within fifteen calendar days from the date the same was filed with the county committee. The other copy shall be retained in the files of the county committee.

Upon receipt of the appeal record, the State Committee shall promptly set the earliest practicable date for hearing not earlier than fourteen calendar days from the date of such receipt of the appeal record (unless both the person appealing and the chairman of the county committee have indicated in writing, forwarded with the appeal record, that (a) they are willing to have the appeal heard at an earlier date or alternative dates indicated by them in such writing, in which case the appeal may be heard on such date or any one of such alternative dates, or (b) that they do not desire to appear at the hearing of the appeal, in which case the State Committee may set the appeal down for hearing at any time reasonably convenient to it) and shall, in writing

dated and forwarded in the regular course of the mail on the day the date for hearing the appeal is set and to the addresses of record, give notice in writing of the time and place of such hearing to the chairman of the county committee and the person appealing. If the State Committee deems it advisable, it may further develop the case by correspondence or field investigation either before or after the formal hearing, and may hear additional evidence at the State Headquarters or at a designated place in the field.

The decision by the State Committee with its recommendations, prepared in triplicate, shall be concurred in by a majority of the members of the committee. One copy of such recommendations shall be promptly transmitted to the county committee, which in turn will notify the appellant of the decision of the State Committee. The decision of the State Committee shall be final with respect to questions of fact, but if the person appealing is dissatisfied by any decision of the State Committee which is based upon the interpretation of the provisions of any bulletin, supplement, or any other document issued by the Secretary or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in connection with the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, such person may appeal to the Director of the Western Division for a review of such decision by giving written notice to the State Committee, prepared in triplicate, within thirty calendar days from the date notice of its decision is addressed and forwarded to such person at the address of record. Such notice must contain or be accompanied by such person's arguments against the decision or recommendation of the State Committee. Upon such written notice being filed in triplicate with the State Committee, it shall promptly forward one complete copy of the appeal record to the Director of the Western Division, together with a copy of its decision and recommendation in such case and such written notice and arguments.

In considering any appeal case, if it appears that there are no provisions in the bulletins or other documents issued by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Agricultural Adjustment Administration applicable to such case, no decision shall be rendered by any committee until applicable rulings have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

[S E A L]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, W. R. Gregg, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set his hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this 22nd day of September, 1936.

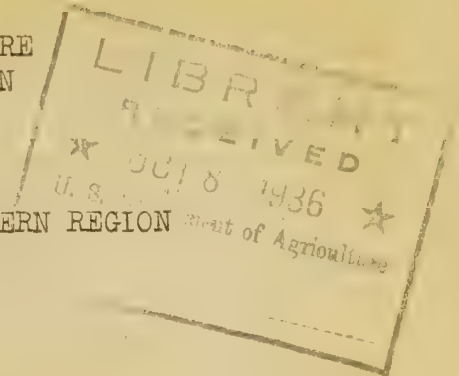


Acting Secretary of Agriculture

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W82B
Issued September 26, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION



BULLETIN NO. 3, SUPPLEMENT (d)

INSTRUCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GRAZING CAPACITY
AND THE FILLING OUT OF RANGE LISTING SHEETS

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, the following instructions are issued to supplement the provisions of part VII of Western Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, and the provisions of Western Region Bulletin No. 2 (as supplemented with respect to range land for each State in the Western Region), in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of Section 7 (a) of said Act for 1936:

Part I. GENERAL

Most of the definitions included in Section 1 of part VII are self-explanatory. However, particular attention should be called to the definitions of operator, range land and grazing capacity.

Operator means a person, that is, any individual, partnership, corporation, or government agency as may be designated by the Secretary, who, as owner, cash tenant or share tenant, operates the ranching unit for the duration of the program. The definition also includes any person who in the operation of the ranching unit, acts in a capacity similar to that of owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, for the duration of the program. The latter portion of the definition was included to cover persons who, although actually operating the ranching unit are not technically owners, cash tenants or share tenants but who have some other similar legal interest in or control of the land in the ranching unit.

The definition of range land is quite technical. The provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act do not permit the carrying out of a range program on land owned or controlled by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The program is therefore restricted to land in which the operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him absolute control thereof during the period of the program. Range land includes land leased for at least the period of the program from any State, County or municipal government and it also includes land which is privately owned. The main characteristic of range land which is incorporated in the definition is that it produces forage without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

Grazing capacity is defined in rather general terms, but the establishment thereof is specifically provided for in Section 3 of Western Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, Supplement (g). These provisions are supplemented by detailed instructions to range examiners upon the basis of whose reports the county committees shall make their recommendations. Grazing capacity is expressed in terms of animal units and represents the average grazing capacity of the range land in the ranching unit.

Part II. RANGE BUILDING PAYMENTS

Range-building payments will be made for the carrying out of range-building practices approved for each State at the rates established for such practices, provided, that such practices are carried out in accordance with specifications. It is important to note that payment will not be made for carrying out any practice unless, prior to the institution of such practice, the county committee has give written approval thereof, and that such practice is thereafter completed within the calendar year 1936. The county committee pursuant to the provisions of Section VII of Western Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, shall not authorize any range-building practice which an operator has earried out or is carrying out pursuant to any other provisions of the agricultural conservation program. The total of all payments with respect to performances of range-building practices on a ranching unit shall not exceed an amount equal to \$2 times the grazing capacity thereof. Other conditions of payment are to be found in the applicable Part VII of Bulletin No. 1, Revised, and the supplements to Bulletin No. 2 applicable for each State.

Part III. ASSIGNMENTS OF GRAZING CAPACITY TO RANCHING UNITS WITHIN A COUNTY

An operator of a ranching unit wishing to participate in the range program should forward to the county committee of the county in which the ranching unit (or the major portion thereof) is located a request (Form WR-15) that an examination be made of his ranching unit and that the grazing capacity thereof be established. Upon receipt of each such request the county committee shall direct the range examiner to make an examination of such ranching unit and to submit in duplicate a report on examination of range land (Form WR-16).

The examination of the ranching unit by the range examiner shall be in accordance with the principles defined in "Instructions for Grazing Surveys on National Forests", approved January 9, 1935. The report on examination of range land shall among other things show the location of the ranching unit; the estimated grazing capacity; the distribution and palatability of the principal forage species; the location of existing watering facilities and fences; the location of recommended watering facilities and fences; the extent and degree of infestation of range destroying rodents, of poisonous plants, and of noxious weeds; the type and degree of erosion and the location and extent of erosion control practices; the area of land to be reseeded; the distribution of livestock by seasonal units; the practices desirable to effectuate revegetation; and any other essential information relating to the range land on such ranching unit.

The report on the examination of range land shall be prepared in cooperation with the operator of the ranching unit. After the report has been completed, it shall be reviewed by the operator who shall indicate over his signature which practices he wishes to perform on the ranching unit and for which the written permission of the county committee is requested. The names of the practices appearing in Bulletin No. 2 shall be used in making this request. The operator in his certificate shall also state the extent of the practice which he wishes to carry out and the location thereof on the ranching unit (which location may be indicated by reference to the attached map).

Based upon the report on the examination of range land the county committee, in the space provided therefor, shall recommend for approval by the Secretary a grazing capacity for the ranching unit and shall authorize the institution of such of the practices which the operator has requested permission to carry out as it determines will tend to effectuate the purposes of the act. In determining whether the practices, the approval of which has been requested, will tend to effectuate the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, the county committee shall give consideration to the effect of the practices in checking depletion of and in rebuilding the vegetative cover of range land, in preventing erosion, and in controlling stream flow. In authorizing the carrying out of any practice the county committee shall use the terminology of Bulletin No. 2 and shall indicate the location (which may be indicated by reference to the attached map) and the extent of the practice which it approves. After the county committee has executed its certificate, it shall send one copy of the completed Form WR-16 to the operator. The receipt of this copy by the operator shall constitute his authorization from the county committee to carry out the practices specified in its certificate.

Within 15 days after the date of the mailing of a completed copy of Form WR-16 to the operator, the latter may appeal in writing to the county committee for reconsideration of its recommendations with respect to grazing capacity and approved range building practices, stating in full the reasons for such appeal; if no revision is approved by the county committee, or if the revision approved by the committee is unsatisfactory to the operator, an appeal may be made to the state committee in accordance with the provisions of Supplement (c), Western Region Bulletin No. 3.

Part IV. RANGE LISTING SHEETS

After assignments of grazing capacity have been determined in accordance with the foregoing, Listing Sheet, Assignments of Grazing Capacity, (Form WR-17) should be prepared in quadruplicate, the original and two copies being forwarded, after approval by the county committee, to the State Committee.

The ranching unit serial number will be the number assigned to each ranching unit, beginning with number one in each county and continuing thereafter in numerical sequence. The number so assigned will continue to identify

the ranching unit during the period of the program and will be the number to be inserted on all forms where a serial number for the ranching unit is required. Should an assignment be terminated, even though such termination is for the purpose of substituting a revised assignment, the number given for such assignment will not be used again. If an assignment is made after the original designation of numbers, such assignment will be numbered so as to maintain a numerical sequence for the county. In the column headed, Name(s) of Operator(s), list the names of all operators of that ranching unit. If the ranching unit has a name, so indicate in the third column. In the last column, enter the grazing capacity recommended for the ranching unit by the county committee.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 26th day of
September, 1936.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

Issued October 7, 1936

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 3, Supplement (e)

Normal Yields of Flaxseed per Seeded Acre, Idaho and Washington.

Section 5 B, Part II of Western Region Bulletin No. 3, as amended by Section 2, Western Region Bulletin No. 3, Supplement (b), is hereby amended by inserting the following county average normal yields of flaxseed per seeded acre immediately preceding the last paragraph thereof.

IDAHO

<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>
Bear Lake	20
Benewah	10
Boundary	10
Idaho	10
Jefferson	20
Latah	10
Lewis	10
Lincoln	20
Nez Perce	10
Twin Falls	20

WASHINGTON

<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u>
Clark	11
Garfield	11
King	16
Lewis	12
Skagit	16
Spokane	9
Whatcom	15
Whitman	10
Yakima	12

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 7th day of
October, 1936.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture

NOV 24 1936

WR-B-3

Supplement (f)

Issued October 23, 1936.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

BULLETIN NO. 3, SUPPLEMENT (f)

INSTRUCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GRAZING CAPACITY
AND THE FILLING OUT OF RANGE LISTING SHEETS

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, the instructions contained herein are issued to supplement the provisions of part VII of Western Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, and the provisions of Western Region Bulletin No. 2 (as supplemented with respect to range land for each State in the Western Region), in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7(a) of said act for 1936. Supplement (d), Western Region Bulletin No. 3, is hereby revised and superseded by this Supplement (f).

PART I. GENERAL

Most of the definitions included in Section 1 of part VII are self-explanatory. However, particular attention should be called to the definitions of operator, range land, and grazing capacity.

Operator means a person, that is, any individual, partnership, corporation, or government agency as may be designated by the Secretary, who, as owner, cash tenant or share tenant, operates the ranching unit for the duration of the program. The definition also includes any person who in the operation of the ranching unit, acts in a capacity similar to that of owner, cash tenant, or share tenant, for the duration of the program. The latter portion of the definition was included to cover persons who, although actually operating the ranching unit are not technically owners, cash tenants or share tenants but who have some other similar legal interest in or control of the land in the ranching unit.

The definition of range land is quite technical. The provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act do not permit the carrying out of a range program on land owned or controlled by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The program is therefore restricted to land in which the operator has such a legal estate or interest

as to give him absolute control thereof during the period of the program. Range land includes land leased for at least the period of the program from any State, county or municipal government and it also includes land which is privately owned. The main characteristic of range land which is incorporated in the definition is that it produces forage without cultivation or general irrigation, ten acres or more of which are required to graze one animal unit.

Grazing capacity is defined in rather general terms, but the establishment thereof is specifically provided for in Section 3 of Western Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, Supplement (g). These provisions are supplemented by detailed instructions to range examiners upon the basis of whose reports the county committees shall make their recommendations. Grazing capacity is expressed in terms of animal units and represents the average grazing capacity of the range land in ranching unit.

PART II. RANGE BUILDING PAYMENTS

Range-building payments will be made for the carrying out of range-building practices approved for each State at the rates established for such practices, provided, that such practices are carried out in accordance with specifications. Payment will not be made unless such practices were initiated on or after September 9, 1936, are approved in writing by the County Committee, and are completed within the calendar year of 1936. The county committee, pursuant to the provisions of Section VII of Western Region Bulletin No. 1, Revised, shall not approve any range-building practice which an operator has carried out or is carrying out pursuant to any other provision of the Agricultural Conservation Program. The total of all payments with respect to performances of range-building practices on a ranching unit shall not exceed an amount equal to \$2 times the grazing capacity thereof. Other conditions of payment are to be found in the applicable Part VII of Bulletin No. 1, Revised, and the supplements to Bulletin No. 2, Revised, applicable for each State.

PART III. ASSIGNMENTS OF GRAZING CAPACITY AND APPROVAL OF PRACTICES BY THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

An operator of a ranching unit wishing to participate in the range program should forward to the county committee of the county in which the ranching unit (or the major portion thereof) is located a request (Form WR-15) that an examination be made of his ranching unit and that the grazing capacity thereof be established. Upon receipt of each such request the county committee shall direct the range examiner to make an examination of such ranching unit and to submit in duplicate a report on examination of range land (Form WR-16).

The examination of the ranching unit by the range examiner shall be in accordance with the principles defined in "Instructions for Grazing Surveys on National Forests", approved January 9, 1935. The report on examination of range land shall, among other things, show the location of the ranching unit; the estimated grazing capacity; the distribution and palatability of the principal forage species; the location of existing watering facilities and fences; the location of recommended watering

facilities and fences; the extent and degree of infestation of range-destroying rodents, of poisonous plants, and of noxious weeds; the type and degree of erosion and the location and extent of erosion control practices; the area of land to be reseeded; the distribution of livestock by seasonal units; the practices desirable to effectuate revegetation; and any other essential information relating to the range land on such ranching unit.

The report on the examination of range land shall be prepared in cooperation with the operator of the ranching unit. After the report has been completed, it shall be reviewed by the operator who shall indicate over his signature which practices he wishes the county committee to approve for payment. The names of the practices appearing in Bulletin No. 2, Revised, shall be used in making this request. The operator in his certificate shall also state the extent of the practice for which he requests approval and the location thereof on the ranching unit (which location may be indicated by reference to the attached map).

Based upon the information contained in the report on examination of range land, the county committee in the appropriate spaces therein shall recommend, for approval by the Secretary, a grazing capacity for the ranching unit and shall enter such of the practices, approval of which has been requested by the operator of the ranching unit, as it determines will tend to effectuate the purposes of the act. Such practices shall be entered in the appropriate spaces if initiated on or after September 9, 1936, regardless of whether the approval of the county committee was obtained prior to their institution. In determining whether the practices, the approval of which has been requested, will tend to effectuate the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, the county committee shall give consideration to the effect of the practices in checking depletion of and in rebuilding the vegetative cover of range land, in preventing erosion, and in controlling stream flow. In approving any practice the county committee shall use the terminology of Bulletin No. 2, Revised, and shall indicate the location (which may be indicated by reference to the attached map) and the extent of the practice which it approves. After the county committee has executed its certificate, it shall send one copy of the completed Form WR-16 to the operator.

Within 15 days after the date of the mailing of a completed copy of Form WR-16 to the operator, the latter may appeal in writing to the county committee for reconsideration of its recommendations with respect to grazing capacity and approved range building practices, stating in full the reasons for such appeal; if no revision is approved by the county committee, or if the revision approved by the committee is unsatisfactory to the operator, an appeal may be made to the State committee in accordance with the provisions of Supplement (c), Western Region Bulletin No. 3.

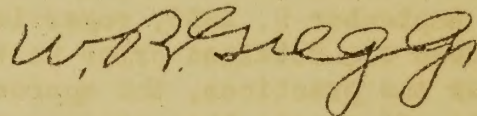
PART IV. RANGE LISTING SHEETS

After assignments of grazing capacity have been determined, Listing Sheet, Assignments of Grazing Capacity, (Form WR-17) should be prepared in quadruplicate, the original and two copies being forwarded, after approval by the county committee, to the State Committee.

The ranching unit serial number will be the number assigned to each ranching unit, beginning with number one in each county and continuing thereafter in numerical sequence. The number so assigned will continue to identify the ranching unit during the period of the program and will be the number to be inserted on all forms where a serial number for the ranching unit is required. Should an assignment be terminated, even though such termination is for the purpose of substituting a revised assignment, the number given for such assignment will not be used again. If an assignment is made after the original designation of numbers, such assignment will be numbered so as to maintain a numerical sequence for the county. In the column headed, Name(s) of Operator(s), list the names of all operators of that ranching unit. If the ranching unit has a name, so indicate in the third column. In the last column, enter the grazing capacity recommended for the ranching unit by the county committee.

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, W. R. GREGG,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture, has
hereunto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed in the
city of Washington, District of
Columbia, this 23rd day of October,
1936.



Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - WESTERN REGION

Bulletin No. 3, Supplement (g)

Normal Yields of Flaxseed per Seeded Acre, California,

Idaho and Washington.

Section 5 B, Part II of Western Region Bulletin No. 3, as amended by Supplements (b) and (e), Western Region Bulletin No. 3, is hereby amended by inserting the following normal yields of flaxseed per seeded acre immediately preceding the last paragraph thereof.

CALIFORNIA

<u>County</u>	<u>Normal Yield</u> bushels
Alameda	17
Napa	12
Nevada	12
Placer	12
Siskiyou	10
Sonoma	12

IDAHO

Bannock	10
Clearwater	10
Kootenai	14
Jerome	20
Valley	18
Payette	20

WASHINGTON

Snohomish	16
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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set his hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this 23d day of January, 1937.

H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

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